

A second specimen (σ), with precisely the same coloration, differs from the type in having the third joint of the antennæ less densely fringed, and the joints following it are more elongate; in the type the third joint nearly equals all the following joints taken together; whereas in the second example the third joint only equals the three following joints together. The scutellar region of the elytra is less strongly punctured. These are probably sexes of the same species.

Themistonö delectabilis, n. sp.

This species is extremely close to *T. humeralis*; but I think the difference of colour &c. indicates more than a variety. It differs in having the yellow of a more ochreous colour; the elytra entirely of this colour, except a mark in the middle in the form of an inverted T, which (as well as the apical third of the elytra) is deep violet. The apical violet portion has a number of irregular oblique ridges which are not visible in *T. humeralis*. The underside of the insect is black, except the middle of the prosternum and the coxæ, which are dusky yellow.

Hab. Bogota (*H. Chesterton*).

XXIX.—On two new Species of the Genus *Paratymolus*, Miers (*Crustacea Brachyura*), from Australia. By WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc., Curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

[Plate XVI.]

UNDER the name of *Paratymolus pubescens*, Mr. E. J. Miers has recently described (P. Z. S. 1879, p. 45, pl. ii. fig. 6) a curious new podophthalmous crustacean from Japan, which he refers, though with some doubt, to the family Homolidæ. *Paratymolus* differs from *Homola* (1) in not having the last pair of legs elevated on the back, (2) in the possession of distinct cavities excavated under the front for the lodgment of the antennules, (3) in having the external maxillipedes operculiform. It approximates in some of its characters to the Corystidæ; and probably its nearest ally is *Telmessus* of White, together with which genus it might be regarded as forming a distinct family, having affinities, on the one hand, with the Homolidæ, and on the other with the Corystidæ.

During a recent dredging-excursion I obtained at Port

Denison, in Queensland, two species which are referable to this remarkable genus; and one of these I have since observed in Port Jackson. One of them is a very near ally of the Japanese species described by Mr. Miers; the other is rather widely separated from it, but shows sufficient agreement in essential characters to justify its inclusion in the same genus.

Paratymolus bituberculatus, sp. nov.
(Pl. XVI. figs. 1, 2.)

Carapace and limbs covered with a close pubescence. Rostral spines short, blunt; a short spine or tooth above the eye, and two others on the lateral border behind it, the hindermost the largest and placed at the angle of junction of the antero-lateral and postero-lateral borders; a small conical tooth situated about the middle of the postero-lateral border; gastric region with two prominent conical tubercles. Arm with four small teeth on its posterior border; wrist armed with a long slender spine; hand subtriangular, the upper border produced into a prominent tooth above the insertion of the dactylos, outer surface ornamented with two fasciculi of short stiff setæ. Ambulatory legs slender, terminal joint longer than the penultimate. Length of carapace 2 lines, breadth 2 lines.

Hab. Gloucester Passage, Port Denison, about 5 fathoms.

Paratymolus latipes, sp. nov.
(Pl. XVI. figs. 3-5.)

Carapace and limbs closely pubescent. Rostrum of two broadish lobes, each armed externally with a short acute spine directed forwards and slightly inwards; antero-lateral border with four acute spines, the first (the shortest) placed in front of the eye, the second behind it, and the third (the longest) about halfway between the second and the fourth, which occupies the lateral angle; dorsal surface smooth. Anterior limbs stout; arm provided with a few small slender spines on its internal and inferior borders; wrist armed at its internal and distal angle with a short stout spine; hand compressed, its outer surface ornamented with numerous granulations and a few minute spinules, upper border with a row of minute spinules, inner surface smooth. Ambulatory limbs laterally compressed, last joint longer than the penultimate. Length and breadth of carapace 4 lines.

Hab. Port Denison, Queensland; Port Jackson.

The Port-Jackson specimen has the carapace rather more convex than that from Port Denison, and the first pair of limbs

smaller ; but the differences are scarcely sufficient to necessitate the bestowal of a separate specific name.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1.* *Paratymolus bituberculatus*, magnified about 4 diameters.
Fig. 2. First pair of legs of the same, magnified 7 diameters.
Fig. 3. *Paratymolus latipes*, magnified 4 diameters.
Fig. 4. Abdomen of the same.
Fig. 5. Under view of the anterior portion of the body of the same, magnified 8 diameters.

XXX.—*On a Collection of Crustacea from the Malaysian Region.*—Part II. Telphusidea, *Catometopa*, and *Oxystomata*. By EDWARD J. MIERS, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

[Plate XIV.]

[Continued from p. 239.]

TELPHUSIDEA.

Telphusa Larnaudii, A. M.-Edwards.

Indo-Malayan seas. A male is in the collection without special indication of locality. Both this form and *T. denticulata* are so nearly allied to *T. fluviatilis* that I think it is probable that the examination of a sufficiently large series of specimens would show their identity.

Telphusa sumatrensis, sp. n.
 (Pl. XIV. figs. 1, 2).

Carapace broader than long, rather convex in its anterior portion, and nearly smooth. Front more than one third the greatest width of the carapace, with the anterior margin straight ; its upper surface is punctulated, but not granulated or rugose. Some faintly indicated rugosities are visible on the carapace toward the epibranchial tooth, which is very small—scarcely distinguishable from the granulated line which defines the antero-lateral margins. The postfrontal crest is nearly obsolete, but, although scarcely distinguishable, is interrupted and divided into two median and two lateral portions, nearly as in *T. Larnaudii*. The chelipedes are smooth, not granulated or rugose, but slightly punctulated ; the carpus is armed with two spines on its inner margin, of which the anterior is the largest ; the fingers of the larger hand (in the male) are slightly arcuated, leaving an hiatus